THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

[ESTABLISHED 1840].

"*And I saw thrones, and they sat upon them, and judgment was given unto them: and I saw the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the word of God, and which had not worshipped the beast, neither his image, neither had received his mark upon their foreheads, or in their hands; and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years.*"—REV. 20: 4.

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PRAYER OF DEDICATION.

OFFERED BY PRESIDENT FRANCIS M. LYMAN, AT COPENHAGEN CHAPEL, JULY 4, 1902. REPORTED BY PRESIDENT HUGH J. CANNON.

OUR Father who art in heaven, we a few of Thy sons and daughters, Thy covenant children and others, come before Thee on this splendid occasion, Independence day, at the completion of this mission house, conceived and constructed for the benefit of the Scandinavian mission, to be the headquarters of this mission, the domicile of our brethren who are called to preside here and who direct all the affairs of the mission, for their dwelling, for their business offices, and also as a place of worship where the Saints may come together, as well as the friends who love truth and righteousness, to worship the Lord and to honor Him and to humble themselves in His presence. And we thank Thee, Father, that Thou hast enabled Thy Saints in Zion to provide the means, by their generous contributions, for the purchase of this splendid plot of ground in this beautiful city of Copenhagen, and for the erection of this house which is the first building of this importance ever erected abroad in the earth by Thy Saints, especially in what is known as a foreign land.

We thank Thee, Father, that Thou didst inspire Thy servants Erastus Snow and his companions to come to this nation of Denmark and to this splendid city and to locate in this neighborhood, to open up the work of preaching the Gospel as it has been revealed in these the last days. We thank Thee that

this nation received Thy servants with open arms, and that the government and laws of this nation have been so generous in extending personal and religious liberty, which was introduced in this land at least fifty-two years ago. We thank Thee that Thou didst prepare the way for the benefit of the children of Israel who dwell in this land; for we realize that the blood of Israel is in great abundance among the Scandinavian people of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, as well as in other countries, and we feel grateful, Father, that Thou hast opened the way and that this kingdom has been so generous in receiving Thy servants and in protecting them, so that the Gospel of Jesus Christ has been taught to all the people on this land, and that this ground has been purchased and this building erected.

We bless the ground and every part of it that belongs to this mission house, and ask Thy blessing to be upon it that it may be sacred ground. We thank Thee for the foundation of this building, so well laid and secured; we thank Thee for the walls, those on the outside and those on the inside; we thank Thee for the basement and for all the other rooms so wisely provided for the use of Thy Saints. We thank Thee for the beautiful baptism font, and we pray that every soul who enters this font shall have truly repented of his sins and through baptism may receive the remission thereof, and may continue in the faith and in Thy service until the end. We humbly pray that all who enter into this covenant with Thee may be devoted to truth and righteousness and overcome sin. We pray Thee, Father, to bless the rooms below, every one of them, for the particular use to which they shall be devoted, that Thy Spirit may be in the house and Thy name may be upon it. Bless the walls inside and out that they may be strong and not be shaken by earthquakes, or by the elements, but that they may be preserved unto the Lord; and wilt Thou bless the upper room, even this assembly room, that the Saints and the friends and all who desire to investigate the plan of life and salvation may have the opportunity of doing so here in peace. Bless the seats and the stand, the gallery, the windows and doors and all the furniture of this room. We ask Thee to bless this entire building, the floor, the ceiling, the stairs, the doors and windows, the partitions and the roof. Bless all the materials which have been used in the construction of this building. Bless all the furniture of this house, or which may be introduced here for the comfort of Thy children. We thank Thee, Father, that Thy sons have sent their means from the western continent to build this house. We pray that Thy peace may be here, that Thy children may dwell together in unity and may seek always to know Thy will in their worship that Thy Spirit may abide with them continually. Grant that the same freedom may be enjoyed here that we have had for over half of a century.

We thank Thee for the blessings which have come to this nation and to the other nations of Scandinavia. We pray Thee to bless the king who reigns in this land with all his house and with the officers of the government of this land. We ask Thy blessings upon the branch of this house, that splendid, beautiful woman, Queen Alexandra of England. Bless her husband, King Edward VII., who is seriously sick, that his life may be extended, and that the people of that empire may be led to rejoice. We pray Thee to bless all the crowned heads of Europe, of Asia, and of this eastern world, as well as the

rulers of the western world. Bless the president of the United States, with his cabinet and congress and all the officers of that government. Bless all governments, that peace and fellowship may exist among all mankind, that peace may reign among the nations of the earth, and that all difficulties that may arise hereafter may be settled by arbitration, and that all difficulties between capital and labor, or arising from any other cause may be peaceably settled, that the nations of the earth shall learn war no more, that nations that are small in number may stand on an equal footing with the great nations. We realize that this nation, though comparatively small, has been honored for its enterprise and intelligence. We pray that these blessings may be increased and that the throne in this nation shall be secured to the reigning house according to Thy good pleasure. We thank Thee for the blessings vouchsafed to the citizens of this nation and of other nations. May they continue and increase in all the nations of the earth, in the old world and in the new, that Thy peace may be upon the land and upon the seas, that the elements may be subdued and that Thy children may live together in union and may honor Thee and Thy Son Jesus Christ.

We pray that sin may decrease and that the Gospel may be preached among all the nations of the earth, that the honest in heart may find the truth and not be deceived nor led astray. We pray Thee to hear us in this our petition, for we love mankind and we desire to cultivate their friendship, that they may understand us. We desire that the truth shall be spread over the earth and cover it as the waters cover the great deep.

We pray Thee, Father, that we may continue to have freedom in Copenhagen and in all other cities of Denmark, as well as of Sweden and Norway, that we may become numerous and popular and may be able to build houses in Sweden and Norway and Great Britain and other countries. Thou knowest that we desire always to sustain the laws of the land where we labor, that we endeavor to maintain order and peace. We desire all governments to be blessed, that righteousness may garnish their administrations, that they may be just, that the people of the earth may love and honor their rulers, and that the rulers may live in the hearts of their people and find their strength in them. May the nations that have befriended Thy people be blessed for their kindness, that they may increase in riches and in influence in the world.

We pray Thee, our Father, to accept of our offering, even of this splendid building, that Thy blessing may be upon it continually, that when Thy children come together here they may feel Thy Spirit and that no evil influence may be here. May Thy Spirit go abroad from this house, that righteousness and purity may increase and that sin may be banished from the midst of this people. We pray Thee to bless all the subjects of our prayers. May Thy work prosper in the earth; may Thy people be blessed in their efforts to make the world better, for Thou knowest that they have no desire other than to benefit mankind by teaching the pure principles of truth.

We dedicate this ground and this building unto Thee. We dedicate this people unto Thee. We dedicate our lives and all we have unto Thee, and we pray Thee to accept of us and our labors. Hasten the day when Thy will shall be done on earth as it is in heaven. To enable us to accomplish this we ask Thee to continue unto us the revelations of Thy will, that we may not be

guided by the errors which have been transmitted from generation to generation. Answer our petition in accordance with our humility and faithfulness.

We dedicate these Elders and these Saints and our friends that are in this land unto Thee. Wilt Thou crown the efforts of Thy servants with success, not only in these Scandinavian lands, but also in Germany, in Switzerland, in the British Isles and in Palestine. Bless our efforts on the western continent that success may attend us there. We pray Thee, Father, to incline the hearts of the nations toward us. We desire that they shall understand us, that they may know that we are endeavoring to lead righteous lives, that we do not fellowship sin, that we do not fellowship iniquity of any kind, and that we are doing all in our power to overcome wickedness and transgression in the earth. We desire, Father, to live so that these blessings may be ours. We have had many trials in the past and have endured many things, but we hope to be able to endure all things.

Let Thy choice blessings be upon all who have taken part in the construction of this building. Bless those who have gathered the means, bless those who have worked upon the building, bless those who have superintended its construction. Bless President Skanchy and President Fjeldsted and all others who have taken part in this work.

We pray Thee that this house and the ground upon which it stands may be accepted. Preserve the building. Let the Elders who come to this mission be filled with Thy Spirit and carry Thy work forward in the earth. May those who preside here have wisdom to carry on the affairs of the mission wisely and in a way acceptable unto Thee.

We ask for all these blessings in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

(Continued from page 447).

It has been a surprise to many that the pioneers and early settlers of Utah did not seek to develop all the resources of the new land. Certainly it was none too inviting at the best. For agriculture, it seemed at first wholly unadapted; but to the observant frontiersmen who explored the valleys and mountains there were very definite signs that below the surface lay mineral wealth as great as was the barrenness above. Why did not the pioneers, so sagacious in everything else, grasp this opportunity to make their country great? Instead, the whole influence of the leaders was turned against mining.

President Young knew better than any one else that beneath the majestic mountains lay sleeping mighty giants with bones of iron, muscles of copper, veins of lead, nerves of silver and heart of gold. But he knew that the time had not yet come to wake the giants and train them to serve. They would have overmastered the people and wounded or destroyed them. The Prophet said that from his door he could see the precious metals glistening from the hillsides of the valley, yet he never searched for them or permitted others to do so. Nathaniel V. Jones came to him once with rich gold ore that he had found in some lonely place and said there was an abundance of such ore there; but President Young told him to take the samples back to their own place, leave them there and tell no man where to look for them.

There seems to have been more than human self-control in this. History furnishes no other example of a community, knowing gold to be within reach, not seeking it. We remember how the early settlers of America, in conditions somewhat similar to the pioneers of Utah, spent priceless time in gathering quantities of fool's gold, which they shipped back to England. President Young knew, however, that the people's energies must be turned to producing what it consumed, and the possession of full granaries was worth more than the richest mines. Besides this he did not wish to make the valleys tempting to the wild element of society that gathers whenever the exultant cry "*Eureka*" comes from the throat of the treasure seeker.

The experiences of the year 1856 confirmed President Young's policy. In spite of the industry of the Saints the crops of the past two years had practically been failures, mainly on account of grasshoppers, and starvation seemed to be the fate of the people. Those who had been longer established and had been provident were now saviors to their hungry brethren, and by their generosity the calamity was averted. President Young, Heber C. Kimball and the leaders generally had warned the people earnestly that hard times were coming and urged them to lay aside grain. Profiting by their own prophetic spirit they stored up thousands of bushels of wheat. When the crisis came they sold it at the prices that prevailed when grain was plentiful or gave it away. To provide for the poor these generous men rationed their own families to half a pound of meal for each person each day. By going back to the fare of earlier years, sego and other roots, the people sustained themselves until the harvest. The year of scarcity was a great lesson to the people that the foundation of their prosperity lay in tilling the ground and providing sufficient food.

The federal offices in Utah territory were filled by appointment of the United States president, and the selections, being in nearly all cases the reward of political services, were not always happy for the people. We remember how the "runaway" judges had gone to Washington in 1851, with lies about the Saints, but succeeded only in exposing themselves and losing their positions. Later Judges Drummond and Stiles became dissatisfied and made false reports to the government. Both were bad men. They disregarded the rulings of the lower courts and insulted the people. Judge Drummond was especially corrupt. He declared openly that money was his god, and he seated beside him on the judicial bench a harlot for whose sake he had deserted his wife and children in Illinois. These men could never gain the respect of the people, who felt insulted that such officials should be thrust upon them.

There was more or less friction between Judges Drummond and Stiles and the lower courts and lawyers, and at a favorable opportunity the two judges left the Territory and resigned their positions. At the same time they spread false reports regarding the people and advised sending a new governor to Utah with a force of troops, representing that rebellion existed. These reports seem to have been believed by the federal authorities at Washington, and were the chief cause of President James Buchanan's sending an army to Utah.

The Saints had never rebelled against the United States; instead, they had been signally loyal. Though actually driven beyond the boundary of the nation into Mexican territory when they came to the Rocky mountains, they

yet raised the Stars and Stripes and hoped now to enjoy the real liberty of which their flag was a symbol. They had repeatedly sought admission into the Union as a state, though in vain. They had endeavored to come into closer touch with the people of the eastern states by praying Congress as early as March 3, 1852, to provide for the building of a railroad through Utah to the Pacific, saying that it would be "a perpetual chain or iron band which would effectually hold together our glorious Union." Rebellion, though smouldering in the Southern states and ready to break into devouring flames, was farthest from the thoughts of the people of Utah.

On the 23rd of July, 1857, the Saints of Salt Lake valley drew out from their homes and filed in a long procession to a beautiful canyon of the Wasatch mountains. The following day was the anniversary of their advent to the valley ten years before, and it was to be a gala day to them. The next morning dawned clear and beautiful and found the camp pitched beside a lake, fed from the snow on the mountains. On both sides the highest peaks of the range rose like sentinels. The people had raised the flag of their country and were making merry with songs and games, speeches and military drills.

About noon three men came into camp and sought an interview with Governor Young. They showed the marks of hard travel, having driven the latter part of their journey, from Fort Laramie, a distance of over 500 miles through the mountains, in five days and three hours. They related to him that they had been refused all mail at Independence, Missouri, but had learned there that an army of 2,500 men, with provisions and accoutrements for a long campaign, was on the march to Utah, that a new governor was coming with the army, and that the mail was withheld, so that the Saints might know nothing of the invasion. President Young called the leading men to him and held a council. Nothing was given out to disturb the enjoyment of the others until the close of the day. When the games of the children were over and the exercises of the day were to end, all gathered to have evening prayer. Then the surprising news was made known. President Young spoke these words on that great occasion.

"Liars have reported that this people have committed treason, and upon their misrepresentations the President has ordered out troops to assist in officering this Territory. If these officers are like many who have previously been sent here—and we have reason to believe that they are, or they would not come where they know they are not wanted—they are poor, broken-down political hacks, not fit for the civilized society whence they came, and so they are dragooned upon us for officers. I feel that I won't bear such treatment, . . . for we are just as free as the mountain air. . . . This people are free; they are not in bondage to any government on God's footstool. We have transgressed no law, neither do we intend to do so; but as for any nation coming to destroy this people, God Almighty being my helper, it shall not be."

The sun's last rays burnished the peaks of the mountains. Night came on. The people went quietly to their tents to think and pray. The most of them had beheld scenes of violence and carnage. What would the future bring?

[TO BE CONTINUED].

COFFEE BEING SUPPLANTED.

One of the most popular domestic drinks in use at the present time throughout the world is coffee. Since the middle of the seventeenth century, when it found its way into England, it has spread throughout Europe and America until in some places, especially on the Continent, the people have come to believe in it as an absolutely necessary part of their food. It is true that coffee has an apparently refreshing effect upon the system, especially when the drinker is tired; but like some other beverages the "new life" comes from the action of a poison. In this case the active factor is caffeine. Continued use of coffee fosters an unnatural appetite and does the body much harm. Especially is the effect demoralizing upon young people.

Like tobacco and tea, coffee began in Europe with a good reputation, being considered wholesome and useful. Sir Francis Bacon said, "They have in Turkey a drink called coffee. . . This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion." But these same virtues have been urged so much for wine and almost every other harmful drink and drug, whose "comforting" is a snare and a delusion, that we need not accept even the great philospher's judgment regarding the then little known coffee. People are beginning to see that this drink is not all important, as is shown by the following paragraph from a contemporary:

"French military authorities, for a short time last year, issued soup to the men in one or two units in the morning in place of coffee, and this alteration was so much liked by the soldiers, and gave such satisfactory hygienic results, that it has been determined to give it a more extended trial."

NEWS OF THE GREAT WEST.

(*Condensed from our Utah Exchanges.*)

The Indian war veterans of Utah held a delightful celebration at Saltair, June 24. The Mutual Improvement associations of Salt Lake stake gave their fifth annual excursion to the same place two days later.

Apostle and Mrs. Heber J. Grant, Miss Mary Grant, Mrs. H. S. Ensign, Elder Featherstone and wife and Elders Caine, Hedges and Jarvis left Salt Lake City, June 27th, for Japan, to do missionary work there.

"Old Folks' day" was celebrated this year on June 26th, and it was probably the most enjoyable ever held. 1,200 badges were issued from the Presiding Bishop's office to all over seventy years old, who wished to take part. The Lagoon in Davis county was selected as the place for the celebration, and there the "old folks" spent the day in banqueting, old time dancing, speeches, music, and conversing over the "good old days" that have flown.

The town of Mercur, the prosperous gold mining camp of Tooele county, was wiped out by fire June 25th. The whole of the business portion and about half the residences were destroyed. The loss is estimated to be a quarter of a million dollars, but fortunately the fire occurred in the day time, and there was no loss of life. Mercur had a population of about 2,500 and was reputed to be the most moral and quiet mining camp in America as well as the home of the most extensive cyanide gold mining. Food was sent by special trains from different points of Utah to save the suffering that would have otherwise occurred. In spite of the great loss the people are hopeful of building up their town again.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1902.

EDITORIAL.

GROWTH OF THE EUROPEAN MISSION.—Small beginnings often have great conclusions. The banyan tree, germinating from a seed that a bird may carry, sends down its strange branches on every side, and these taking root bring forth new branches until, as the growth continues, the one tree comes to cover acres of ground and an army can find shelter in its shade. So it has been with the work of the Lord in this time. A smaller seed could scarcely be than the testimony of a fourteen-year-old boy that all the sects of Christendom were apostate, and that the Lord had declared this unto him. Yet that seed was the embryo of the most glorious dispensation of God's power on earth. One could not then, without the aid of the Holy Spirit, have believed that to be so. Now it is not so hard to realize; even the enemies of the truth fear that in spite of their opposition such is its destiny.

A humble beginning has characterized not only the work as a whole but also nearly every important movement within it. Sixty-five years ago, the twentieth day of this month seven penniless men sailed up the Mersey on the *Garrick* and landed at Liverpool. They were friendless, but were blessed with something greater than money and friends—the knowledge that they were the servants of the Lord and that He had sent and would sustain them. They had faith, such faith as the world, with all its pretentions to grace, dreams of only, when the thought wanders back through the misty centuries and beholds the disciples of old and conjures up a halo to surround them in their wanderings.

These men, led by Apostle Heber C. Kimball, were the first Latter-day Elders to cross the ocean and preach the Gospel in a foreign land. They were directed by the Spirit to go to Preston to begin their labors. The late Queen Victoria had just ascended the throne, and an election was being held. The Elders, alighting from the coach, found a banner unfurled over their heads, bearing the words in golden letters, "Truth will prevail." They rejoiced at the sight, and bravely they cried aloud, "Amen. Thanks be to God, truth *will* prevail." And it did, though men and demons opposed it bitterly.

Many souls were praying the Lord to send men with authority that they might receive the Gospel in its fulness. When the Elders came they received them gladly and helped to spread the truth. As time passed and more Elders came, new branches sprang up in many parts of Great Britain and bore much fruit. At a general conference held at Manchester, October 6, 1840, it was

reported that the priesthood and members in this mission numbered 4,029 souls, and emigration had already commenced. Exactly six months later the report showed a total of 6,490 souls, and stated that nearly 800 had emigrated. It was not many years until the Gospel was carried to the Continent, and prosperous missions were opened there. The Elders met with their greatest success in Protestant Europe, although in the Catholic countries some progress was made.

The growth of the work in Europe was by no means confined to the early years. The last annual report showed that in Europe and Turkey there were 16,084 souls including priesthood, members and blessed children under eight years old. But that number represents only a little part of those who have accepted the truth. From the time when the first company of Saints left Liverpool, June 6, 1840, for Zion until the end of 1901, there have been 93,768 persons take passage on hundreds of ships to join the people of the Lord. In spite of the dangers of tempests and rocks, the bosom of the mighty deep has borne these vessels with maternal care, and not one has sunk with its precious cargo.

Sunday, July 20th, should be a day of rejoicing among the Saints of Europe, and especially in the British mission. It is the anniversary of one of the most important events of modern times. The arrival of Apostles Heber C. Kimball, Orson Hyde, Elders Willard Richards, Joseph Fielding, John Goodson, Isaac Russell and Priest John Snider, bearing the everlasting Gospel, was in the providences of God a greater blessing than the rise of a nation to imperial rank, the defeat of hostile armies, the invention or discovery of the scientist or any other merely human work. They came with the plan of salvation, the Gospel of the kingdom, to prepare the world for the coming of Jesus Christ, the King of kings.

Lord Salisbury Resigns.—A change of importance to the British empire occurred last week in the resignation of the Marquis of Salisbury from the premiership and the appointment of Mr. Balfour to that important position. Declining health and the strain of a long and active political career are the causes of Lord Salisbury's withdrawal from the leadership of the Government. For the last half century he has been in public life, having entered the House of Commons at the age of twenty-three. He began as a Conservative and through vigor in debate and study of public questions, especially foreign relations, he rose until at the death of Lord Beaconsfield in 1881 he became leader of his party. He succeeded Mr. Gladstone as prime minister in 1885 and in three terms has held the office nearly the whole time since. With less genius than either Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone, he has yet served his country honorably and well, and has helped to direct it to its present greatness.

Mr. Balfour, nephew of Lord Salisbury, during the last twenty-seven years, just half his lifetime, has been in the House of Commons, and in 1891 became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House. These positions he will retain during his premiership. It is declared that there will be no change from the policy of the former administration, but there are important changes in the cabinet to take place, and this may indicate or cause variation in policy. Mr. Balfour has the advantage of personal popularity with his own party and

with the opposition, and much will be expected from him. The former prime minister has given his attention mainly to foreign affairs. Close attention must now be given to domestic affairs, if Great Britain maintains her leadership among the powers.

Anniversary of a Martyrdom.—On the last page of this issue is a poem written in honor of Elder Joseph Standing, who gave his life for the Gospel's sake, July 21, 1879. Some of the readers of the Star doubtless remember how the young man had labored with much earnestness as a missionary in Georgia and had succeeded in leading many souls to the truth. In company with Elder Rudger Clawson he was going afoot to a conference. Troubled by a dream, he almost anticipated the impending fate. While passing through a dense wood the two young Elders were met by twelve men, who with yells and oaths captured and led them from the roadway far into the forest. On the way Elder Clawson was brutally struck on the head with a club. He fell prostrate, but rose with an effort and continued his way.

Halting in a beautiful opening, probably a rendezvous of the mob, the captors sat down and waited for something, all the time abusing the missionaries vilely. Three horsemen rode up from behind, and one of them commanded "Follow us." Elder Standing sprang to his feet and clapping his hands together shouted "Surrender." Simultaneously one of the ruffians raised his pistol and shot him, the ball piercing his forehead. He fell dead at their feet. Pointing at Elder Clawson one of them gave the order, "Shoot that man." Every gun was aimed at the youth. He folded his arms and boldly facing them said, "Shoot." The leader restrained his men, and the mob quickly scattered. Elder Clawson with the help of friends notified the authorities and cared for the corpse. The remains were taken home to Salt Lake City, and after funeral services in the Tabernacle they were interred by a mourning people.

Twenty-three years have now passed, and we may profitably consider the crime and its fruits. The murderers were arrested and tried, but were declared not guilty by a sympathetic jury. They have probably sunk from notice; yet within their hearts they know they slew an innocent man and bear the curse of Cain. Elder Clawson has grown in usefulness and the favor of God, and to-day is an Apostle in the Church of Christ. Elder Standing has gone to a certain reward. He fell a martyr; he will rise to receive exaltation and a throne. And the work unhindered goes on gloriously. In the state of Georgia greater liberty than ever before is enjoyed, and thousands are hearing the word of eternal life.

Cause for Thanksgiving at Copenhagen.—The Star prints to-day extended minutes of the conference at Copenhagen, which was held specially for the purpose of dedicating the chapel there. Besides being a matter of history there is so much of interest in the reports that no excuse for their length is necessary. The dedicatory prayer, offered by President Lyman, was entirely extemporaneous, no word having been written until he uttered it. The prayer was, of course, written in shorthand. We congratulate the Scan-

dinavian mission and the Copenhagen branch most heartily, and hope that the spacious hall at Korsgade 11 will always be filled with eager listeners.

The location of the hall could scarcely be better. Close by the western bank of Peblingesoe, one of the three long, jointed lakes that almost divide the city into two parts, the situation is as charming as it is convenient. It is only a few moments walk from the railroad station, is connected by street car service with the whole city and is not far from the geographical center. We believe that a new era is dawning for the Scandinavian mission.

J. J. C.

ARRIVALS.—Thursday, July 10, the following Elders arrived in Liverpool per s.s. *New England.* For the British mission—James D. Stirling and John H. Russell, Salt Lake City; David H. Jordan, La Grande, Oregon; James L. Dunford, Bloomington, Idaho; Charles M. McCarty, Raymond, Canada; Homer J. Rich, Brigham City. For the German mission—Clarence C. Jensen, Mantua; George E. Garrett, Salt Lake City; Benjamin F. Tanner, Ogden. For the Scandinavian mission—James P. Olson and Joseph Mortensen, Brigham City; Lorentz Pearson, West Jordan; Christen Jensen, Mesquite, Nevada; Fin H. Berg, Ammon, Idaho; Niels P. Nielsen, Jr., Logan; Niels C. Thompson, St. Johns, Arizona; Martin Mangelson, Levan. For the Swiss mission—James Meier, Salt Lake City; Alma A. Burgener, Midway; Albert E. Bowen, Logan.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Elders who arrived in Liverpool, July 10, for the British mission, were called to labor as follows: James D. Stirling and John H. Russell, Scottish; David H. Jordan and Charles M. McCarty, Manchester; James L. Dunford, Nottingham; Homer J. Rich, Birmingham conference.

IN the same company the following visitors came to Europe: Brother John Tate, Spring Valley, Wyoming; Sisters Emily M. Shepherd, Eva H. Smith, Emma Blake and Helene Meier, all of Salt Lake City. Miss Meier accompanied her father to Switzerland, the other visitors will spend their time in Great Britain.

RELEASES.—The following Elders have been honorably released to return home per s.s. *Commonwealth*, sailing from Liverpool July 31, 1902: Harry W. Cushing and William W. Astle of the Nottingham conference.

A DISTRICT MEETING will be held at 127 Union street, Oldham, Sunday, July 27, 1902. Services will commence at 2:30 and 6:30 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

CONFERENCE OF THE SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

ONCE again the Saints of the Continent, who have just rejoiced in a spiritual feast, embrace the opportunity of greeting, through the STAR, other followers of the lowly Nazarene. This time Scandinavia has been graced with a visit of an Apostle and one hundred and twenty-two Elders of the God of Israel. Most of these are laboring to plant the seed of the true Gospel

among the descendants of the Vikings. That their efforts have been crowned with success and blessed of the Lord is attested by the reports of progress in the various fields. The sons of those sturdy Danes, Swedes and Norwegians who accepted the message half a century ago, have good cause to be proud of their work in the land of their fathers. When Erastus Snow arrived in Scandinavia fifty-two years ago, he began the sowing of the good seed, and the Elders are still reaping the harvest.

For a long time it has been the feeling of prominent Church officials that more substantial places of worship should be obtained in different parts of Europe. The people of Copenhagen are now blessed with a building of their own. The completed chapel here in the capital of Denmark shows the zeal, energy and love of the Utah Scandinavians for the work of the Lord and for their fellow-countrymen. Apostle Lund, Presidents Fjeldsted and Skanchy and others have shown by their untiring exertions how prayer and perseverance can conquer in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties; and they have won for themselves the undying gratitude of their brethren on this side of the water.

It was for the purpose of dedicating the new building that Apostle Lyman visited Denmark at this time. Friday, July 4th, a very appropriate day for the occasion, was set apart for the holding of the services; and eight o'clock that evening over five hundred Elders, Saints and friends assembled in the large hall to hear the words of invocation. After Apostle Lyman had finished the prayer, Elder Andrew Jensen delivered a short address telling of the contents of the same, as most of those present were unaquainted with the English tongue. The choir then rendered an anthem composed for the occasion by President Anthon L. Skanchy and set to music by Professor Evan Stephens.

In connection with the conference were held in the large hall on Saturday and Monday four priesthood meetings, each three hours long. The Elders, both of the Scandinavian mission and those visiting, spoke briefly, expressing their feelings, reporting progress and giving ideas regarding successful methods of work. Instructions were given by Presidents Lyman, Fjeldsted, Skanchy, Hugh J. Cannon, Levi E. Young, Elder Andrew Jenson and others. The meetings were inspiring. Those who think that Mormonism is dying out would have changed their opinions had they listened to the report of these enthusiastic, humble missionaries who are preaching the Gospel from Schleswig-Holstein to the North Cape. Of that body of Elders some had preached in Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania and other cities; some had tramped day after day in the woods of Sweden; some had carried their message of glad tidings to the lonely fishermen on the rugged coasts of Norway; and some had passed across the Russian border into Finland and delivered their inspiring message to the down-trodden peasants of that country.

These Elders will carry back with them new courage for the work. They received valuable instruction, and when Satan tries to lead them astray, if they will but remember and follow it they will come out victorious and bring many people to the light. President Lyman told them that they have nothing in common with sin, that they are to eschew the very appearance of evil, that they are to preach the Gospel of peace and to admire the virtues of the people with whom they come in contact without taking up with any of their faults.

Sunday, July 6th, three very interesting meetings were held. In the forenoon Presidents Fjeldsted, Cannon, James C. Peterson and Peter Christensen occupied the time and gave the Saints and friends many instructive and helpful teachings. On the afternoon of the same day some five hundred people listened to Elder Andrew Jensen and President Lyman as they expounded the Scriptures and told the history of our people. The former dwelt at some length upon the coming forth of the Book of Mormon and its translation into the various languages. He also depicted the spread of the Gospel among European nations, and showed how wonderful had been its progress among the Scandinavian countries.

President Lyman, interpreted by Elder Andrew Jenson, told the congregation that he had visited Copenhagen for the first time twenty-seven years ago, but had learned to love and respect the Danish people forty years ago through association with the men who had first brought the Gospel to their fathers. He spoke in substance as follows: Utah is proud of her Scandinavian people; they have done wonders in colonizing our lands; they swelled our numbers in the days when we were small, and now in our prosperity we come back to help their countrymen. We are here to bring you the Gospel of peace; we are a peace-loving people, and we endeavor to instil into the minds of our posterity a hatred for contention. We educate the children of our land in the arts and the sciences, but above all things we try to teach them morality. The word Latter-day Saint carries with it the meaning of loyalty to established governments, and you will find that our people here in Scandinavia are among the most loyal subjects of their kings. We love these northern countries because they have received and befriended us; and they shall receive all the aid we are capable of giving them. We shall use all our influence with our Heavenly Father to have these nations preserved in peace and prosperity. It is not our purpose to come here to denounce your religions, but to preach to you the plain Gospel of Christ, and then you can judge for yourself whether it is true. That you may see the truth, that your nation may be strong morally, intellectually and physically, that the light of our Savior may shine over the whole earth is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

The last public meeting of the conference was held at six o'clock Sunday evening. The hall was very well filled, and all present gave excellent attention to the speakers. President Anthon L. Skanchy spoke about the difficulties encountered in raising the means necessary to build the meeting house, and explained that it was only through the generosity and determination of the Saints in Utah that this was accomplished. President Willard A. Christopherson sang a solo, after which President Lyman addressed the congregation through an interpreter. He said, "The Lord has laid down certain laws for the guidance of mankind, and even the Savior could not disobey these laws without incurring the displeasure of His Father. But He obeyed and taught every law of the Lord. After His crucifixion His Apostles taught the same doctrines. After these men had been killed the Lord shewed His displeasure by leaving the world to themselves for eighteen hundred years. During that time no man was authorized to speak in the name of the Lord, although thousands and tens of thousands have endeavored to teach the world and have done much good. We give these men credit for being honest and sincere, but

they have often been mistaken in their doctrines, and we have learned that men can be just as sincere when they are in error as when they have the truth.

"I stand before you this evening as a servant of the Lord, as a man whose word is entitled to belief, and say that the Lord has again spoken from the heavens. He has restored His priesthood to the earth and has called Apostles and Prophets to preside over His Church. And the message of these Apostles and of the men whom they have called and sent out is the same as that preached by the Savior and His Apostles in former times. We call all men to repent. We tell them that it is their duty to be baptized. The words of our Lord and Master as recorded in the Scriptures, that those who believe and are baptized shall be saved, and those who are not baptized shall be damned, may seem harsh to many, but the plan of salvation is so simple that none need be deprived of the blessings of the Gospel. The words of the Bible are plain and should be understood, though there are many who profess to believe on this book who do not comprehend the principles which it explains. We believe on this sacred book and uphold it before the world. But we claim that it is not sufficient to save mankind. Take a law book of this land. What can such a book accomplish without the proper officers to execute the laws? And it is just the same with the Bible. Alone it has little value, but with the living oracles it can put men on the road which will bring them back into the presence of our Father. But the Bible is not the only book. The Lord, through the Prophet Joseph Smith, has given us the Book of Mormon, which substantiates the doctrines taught by the Bible."

President Lyman bore a strong testimony to the authority which exists in the Church. He was personally acquainted with the Prophet Joseph and with all his successors, and knows that they were inspired men. His remarks were listened to attentively by all present. The Saints were encouraged and built up, and a good impression was made upon the strangers, for he spoke "as one having authority."

A careful retrospect over the work of the past year would inspire the least sanguine with hope for the future. Many new fields have been opened up during the last twelve months, and thousands of souls have heard the sound of the Gospel. Our Elders are a faithful, energetic body of men; the Saints are also doing much to spread the truth. In Christiania, the largest branch in Europe, we have young men's and young ladies' associations which are doing more towards getting the message to the people in that city than the Elders who are laboring there. Other cities report a similar progressive movement. Here in Copenhagen are many new investigators, and in other places are found people who are anxious to receive the words of life.

The following Elders were present at the conference in Copenhagen.

Visitors—Presidents Francis M. Lyman of the European mission, Hugh J. Cannon of the German mission, Levi E. Young of the Swiss mission, Charles R. Mabey of the Berlin, William S. Owen of the Hamburg, Thomas E. McKay of the Frankfurt conference. Elders Charles M. Morris, William W. Hendricks, William A. Wetzel, Jr., John Bond, Jr., Frederick O. Kotter, Benjamin E. Harker, William H. Homer, Jr., Leroy E. Eccles, E. William Reese, Christian H. Larsen and Professor Evan Stephens.

Of the Scandinavian mission—President Anthon L. Skanchy. Special

missionaries—President Christian D. Fjeldsted, Elders Andrew Jenson and Hans O. Young.

Assistant-editor of the *Nordstjärnan*, Carl A. Carlson; Assistant-editor of *Skandinaviens Stjerne*, Jens Jensen; Secretary, Carl H. Carlson.

Copenhagen conference—President Peter Christensen, Parley P. Andersen, Wilford M. Christensen, Frederick G. Nelson, Andrew C. Sorensen, Andrew L. Thorpe, Hans J. Zobell, James C. Jensen, Anthon F. Andreasen, David W. Thompson, Jacob S. Bastian, Christian M. Nicolaisen, Peter M. Jensen, Niels A. Thompson. Aalborg conference—President James Johnsen, Christian P. Christensen, Nephi M. Nielsen, Axel F. Andreasen, Frederick E. Mitchell, Parley P. Petersen, Mikkel C. Stenhouse, Lars P. Nelson, Christian P. Larsen, Peter C. Sorensen, Winfred A. Fjeldsted, Hyrum B. Madsen, Clarence S. Nelson, James M. Petersen, Stephen C. Christensen, James C. Larsen, Christian C. Bindrup, Nels J. Nelson. Aarhus conference—President James C. Petersen, David Lee, Andrew D. Mortensen, Joseph H. Olsen, James Jensen, Hans R. Hansen, Jorgen S. Jorgensen, Daniel P. Thuesen, Christian H. Christiansen, Peter W. Nielsen, Jens C. L. Brienhalt, Christian N. Christensen, Jens C. Jensen, Soren C. Christensen, Hans Hansen, Brigham Nelson, Niels Ericksen. Christiania conference—President Willard A. Christophersen, Lorenzo Andersen, Albert J. Knudsen. Bergen conference—President Peter Jensen, Soren Andersen, Joseph B. Jeppesen, Christian Froisland, Erastus Skousen, Eli J. Bell, Joseph Nelson, Niels Larsen, James P. Fugal, Ernest F. Jorgensen, Frederick Hansen, John H. Berg, Andrew A. Jensen. Trondhjem conference—President Charles J. Olsen, James Monsen, James M. Petersen, Ambrey Nowell. Stockholm conference—President Niels Anthon, Gustave W. Teudt, Rudolph A. Christensen, Victor Johnson, Martin L. Lee. Gothenburg conference—President Nils Lofgreen, Hyrum J. Hanson, Carl H. Carlquist, Charles G. Johnson, John P. Jenson, John H. Rose, Gustaf A. Mossberg, A. Robert Larson, Hyrum A. Christenson, Christian Hansen. Malmo conference—President John N. Erickson, Andrew P. Christofferson, Gustaf A. Anderson, Alfred Johnson, Charles Olson, Nils L. Monson, Adolph S. Jensen, Bengt. P. Textorious, Emil J. Isaacson, Swen W. Nielson, Soren O. Thompson, Emil Anderson. Sundsvall conference—Andrew E. Anderson, Alma G. Jacobson.

There was a total of 123 Elders present. President Charles L. Anderson, Jr., of the Sundsvall conference, and many of the Elders of Sweden and Norway found it impossible to travel so far to be present, but all the conferences were represented.

LUCK.

THE following ideas of Max O'Rell remind one of Thomas Edison's saying that inspiration is more perspiration than anything else.

"Luck is of our own making. Luck means rising at six in the morning, living on one dollar a day if you make two, minding your own business, and not meddling with other people's. Luck means the hardships and privations which you have not hesitated to endure, the long nights that you have devoted

to work. Luck means the appointments you have never failed to keep, the trains you have never failed to catch. Luck means trusting in God and in your own resources, a religion whose motto is 'Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.' Luck comes to those who help themselves and know how to wait."

INSCRIPTION ON THE MONUMENT OF THE MARTYR, JOSEPH STANDING.

Beneath this stone by friendship's hand is lain
The martyred form of one untimely slain;
A servant of the Lord, whose works revealed
The love of truth, for which his doom was sealed.

Where foes beset, when but a single friend
Stood true, nor shunned his comrade's cruel end,
Deep in the shades of ill-starred Georgia's wood,
Fair freedom's soil was crimsoned with his blood.

Our brother rests beneath his native sod,
His murderers are in the hands of God;
Weep, weep for them, not him whose silent dust
Here waits the resurrection of the just.

ORSON F. WHITNEY.

DIED.

CROW.—At Rawtenstall, June 30, 1902, Sarah Crow, daughter of George Henry and Ellen Crow. Deceased was born February 6, 1889, and was baptized only a few months ago.

JACKSON.—At his home in West Hartlepool, July 6, 1902, in the seventieth year of his age, John Jackson. Interment occurred July 17, 1902, in West Hartlepool cemetery. Deceased joined the Church in 1864, and has been a faithful member from that time. For nearly two score years deceased was a subscriber for the STAR.

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